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Formation of Personal Competent of Students in the Process of Spiritual and Moral Education

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ANNOTATION: In this article, suggestions and recommendations are made about school education and training, as well as for educators on the formation of personal competents of students.

KEY WORDS: competence, personal competence, spiritual value.

The goals of school education and training are determined by the set of knowledge, skills and qualifications that the student must possess. Today, such an approach is not enough, because modern society does not need knowledge, but students who are ready to enter life, will be able to solve the problems that have arisen practically. The main task of the modern education and training system is to create conditions for the formation of high - quality education and personal competences of students in the process of spiritual and moral education.

What is compensation? Competence is a set of issues, phenomena that a person has competence, knowledge, experience. In the upbringing of personal compartments, the educator should try to rely on the knowledge of children about the surrounding world, on his life experience.

To date, scientists claim that as a teacher - a teacher of Science and class, there will be at the bottom in personal competence:

- development of individual abilities and talents;
- knowledge of strengths and weaknesses;
- ability to reflect;
- dynamics of knowledge;
- development of spirituality and morality;
- spiritual-the upbringing of a moral person.

From this point of view, we think that the educator should set the following goals:

- teaching to move in the world of spiritual values;
- to teach how to act on the main problems of modern life;
- learning to solve moral problems;
- to teach students how to be in a relationship with each other.

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In order to realize these goals, one must definitely aim. In our opinion, it would be worthwhile if the educator set the following goals before us:

- do not spare the strength and time to educate spirituality and morality;
- use of the surrounding society to educate the spiritual and moral person;
- to explain to students that everyone will find their place in life when they learn kindness, tolerance, sensitivity, etc.;
- training of personal skills of students not only in speech, but also in practice.

The educator should use different pedagogical technologies of Education:

First, the technology of collective educational work, that is, spiritual and educational activities.

Suggestions and recommendations.

We consider it necessary to develop the following class hours in the development of personal competence of students in the process of spiritual and moral education:

"Mother Earth health"

"Your rights and obligations"

"My native land"

"Folklore of the Uzbek people"

"Being friends with the book is a century of sadness"

"one person for everyone – one person for everyone"

"Know how to listen to others"

"Friendship begins with a smile"

"Symbols of Uzbekistan"

Conclusion.

Hence, moral conversations, class hours play a big role in the formation of the personality of students. Children learn to think, think logically, develop memory, attention, learn to overcome theireksexs in public speech. At the same time, the educator should attach great importance to the exorcisms in his educational activities. In our opinion, the personal compensation of students can not be formed without love for the motherland, feelings of patriotism. Therefore, all extractions are organized for the purpose of educating children not only aesthetically, but also in the spirit of patriotism. In the process of spiritual and moral education, the formation of the personal competence of students, regardless of what it consists of, reflects such skills, qualities and abilities that are necessary at this or that level for any successful activity. Therefore, it is useful for the educator to use in his work a variety of educational methods: creative, group, playful, educational by learning, dialogic and controversial. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on the issue of reform in education of our country: “another main task of the education sector is to teach the new generation, the basis of Science and its specialization, which is necessary for the present day”-insists that it is more important than ever.

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The concepts of professionalism and competence have common features. It should be noted that people who are always in full compliance with the established requirements and standards do not really become professionals, the reason is that some do not know how to apply knowledge in practice, which means that such pedagogical activity will remain ineffective. It is desirable to allocate professional pedagogical competences into separate types:

- Special pedagogical competence-to have enough knowledge to carry out pedagogical activity to the required level. In addition, the ability of the educator to adequately assess his professional level and determine his development as a specialist depends on this type.
- Social pedagogical competence-the level of social competence determines the teacher's ability to effectively build relationships with colleagues, plan joint actions. Effective communication skills, pedagogical culture and responsibility for work results - all this is included in the concept of social pedagogical competence.
- Personal pedagogical competence-this is the ability to intelligently organize pedagogical work, time management, striving for personal growth are its main components. Workers with a high level of personal pedagogical compensation are less prone to fatigue, are able to work at time pressure.

Each type of compensation includes a set of skills, knowledge, skills. In educators, they are manifested at different levels. By paying attention to the indicators of his behavior in the performance of service duties, it is possible to determine how he or she has developed or other compensations.

How does competence form? The main thing to formulate the competence of the teacher is this special professional education. In the future, the knowledge and skills acquired in practice complement the initial level of competence.

The formation of professional competence is a process that is carried out step by step and constantly. We can divide it into the following stages:

1. Get specific information.

2. To have practical knowledge and skills.

3. To improve qualifications, to pass special courses and trainings.

4. Having professional experience.

5. Achieve professionalism in their field.

6. With the accumulation of experience, the acquisition of new knowledge and skills, the competence of the teacher improves.

The conclusion is that the formation of competence is a step-by-step and continuous process. It begins in a higher educational institution and continues under the supervision of experienced teachers at work. It should be remembered that high professional competence is not only the level of knowledge, but also the practical skills, experience and personal qualities of the employee.

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